

150 من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 20-13 (62-55). Tomorrow
Temp. 21-14 (70-57). Yesterday's
temp. 18-11 (64-53).
CHANNEL: Moderate. Wind: Fair.
Sea: 1-4 (5-6). NEW YORK: Part. Fair.
(7-50). Yesterday's temp. 22-13 (72-55).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE.

Austria	10 S	London	51.80
Belgium	12 S	Luxembourg	12 1/2
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	3 Dr.
France	11 F	Netherlands	1.25 Vic.
Germany	120 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Greece	10 P	Spain	13 Ptas.
India	Rs. 4.50	Sweden	1.25 S.Kr.
Italy	250 Lire	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Japan	1.5 1/2	Turkey	1.57
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

28.513 PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1974 Established 1887

11 of 11 Hostages Released; Dutch Expect Decision

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16 (AP).—Eighty Dutch Marine Commandos are deployed outside a beleaguered Embassy here today. The Dutch government expects to release the 11 hostages held by Japanese terrorists inside the Embassy here today. The hostages were released in a TV interview. "I have been held in the next 24 hours a series of very difficult decisions will have to be made."

Meanwhile, a man in a speedboat fired shots tonight at police standing guard outside the Embassy and sped away. The police said the man was not a terrorist. He was a Dutch citizen who had been released from a prison in Japan.

The hostages were released in a TV interview. "I have been held in the next 24 hours a series of very difficult decisions will have to be made."



Police accompany the two women hostages released from French Embassy at The Hague.

A three-man Dutch crew has volunteered to fly the gunmen out of the Netherlands once a deal is reached for the hostages' release.

The terrorists would travel aboard an Air France Boeing 707, provided by the French government which, however, said that it would not supply a crew. The French said that this merely would substitute other hostages for those already held in the Embassy. The terrorists originally threatened to kill them one by one unless Furiya was delivered to them.

Japanese officials said that since then the gunmen have made four new demands, including payment of \$1 million in cash by the French authorities. They also were said to have demanded that Furiya be flown back to Paris to pick up papers and a coded letter he was carrying when he was released.

Ford Offers Clemency To Evaders, Deserters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—President Ford offered clemency today to thousands of Vietnam draft evaders and deserters on the condition that they perform up to two years of public service and reaffirm their loyalty to the United States.

In a special proclamation, Mr. Ford emphasized that desertion or draft evasion were "serious offenses" that could not be condoned but added that national "reconciliation calls for an act of mercy to bind the nation's wounds and to heal the scars of divisiveness." He said he did not "want to delay another day in resolving the dilemmas of the past."

To avail themselves of the offer of conditional amnesty, draft evaders would have to report to the appropriate U.S. attorney by Jan. 31, 1975. Deserters would have to report to their military commanders by the same date.

Those doing so would then have to spend up to 24 months in jobs judged to promote the "national health, safety or interest." Reductions of the 24-month alternative service requirement would be handled on a case-to-case basis and would be based on military service records and "other mitigating factors."

At the Justice Department, deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman told newsmen that there were three general categories of such factors: the hardship to the individual's family, the willingness of the violator and the way the individual has conducted himself since the violation.

3-Member Board

Mr. Silberman added that, while there was a certain amount of discretion allowed by the rules, most of those eligible for amnesty should expect to work the entire 24 months.

The President also ordered that a nine-member clemency board be established to review cases of those already convicted of draft evasion or desertion, with "priority consideration" to be given to individuals currently confined.

About 180 persons are currently in prison for draft evasion while about 680 deserters are serving sentences or are awaiting trial.

The proclamation applies to those who deserted or evaded the draft between Aug. 4, 1964, and March 28, 1973, the day the last American troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.

The White House estimated that about 15,500 draft evaders and about 15,500 deserters still at large are "potentially eligible." Of the draft evaders, 6,700 have been convicted, 4,350 are under indictment and 2,550 are under investigation but not yet indicted.

Later, Attorney General William French Smith said that he expected about 2,500 draft evaders to accept the clemency offer, adding that many of the others are not interested in anything but unconditional amnesty and would remain in Canada or other countries.

He also told newsmen that the President's proposal followed closely suggestions he and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger jointly proposed to the White House.

Mr. Smith's prediction that not many of the draft evaders would accept the conditional offer was supported by statements by spokesmen for young Americans in Canada and in Sweden.

The President said that draft evaders "will be relieved of prosecution and punishment" if they report by Jan. 31, complete the required alternative service and take an oath of loyalty to the United States. Those who do not fulfill the service requirement would be open to renewed prosecution.

Deserters, defined as those absent without leave for more than 30 days, would, after completing alternative service, be given a "clemency discharge" instead of an undesirable discharge. However, a deserter would not be (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Wilson Opens Campaign, Bars Coalition Role by Laborites

LONDON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today launched his bid for re-election by insisting that his party ruling alone can pull the country out of the economic crisis.

Mr. Wilson declared that his party would reject proposals for a coalition government embracing all parties. Mr. Wilson declared that his party would reject proposals for a coalition government embracing all parties.

There will be no question of coalition. You do not get mixed government if there is no coalition and no coalition if there is no coalition.

Mr. Wilson is banking on the fact that British voters neither like nor like rule by a coalition government. He is banking on the fact that British voters neither like nor like rule by a coalition government.

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Schmidt Moans Under Load of EEC Documents

BONN, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt complained today that he often lacks even the "vaguest idea" of the substance of European Economic Community decrees.

Mr. Schmidt told a news conference that he objected to the European community's bureaucracy "producing so much paper."

"Three times as many orders and regulations from the community headquarters in Brussels pass my desk for signature as do Federal German laws and regulations," Mr. Schmidt said. "And it is impossible for me to have even the vaguest idea of the substance of most of the things from Brussels that I am signing."

Ecevit Announces He Will Quit To Seek Mandate in Elections

AN KARA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that he intended to resign and seek a stronger mandate in new elections.

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Replacing Gen. Goodpaster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—President Ford announced today that the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., is being recalled to active military duty and will become Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

The written announcement distributed by the White House Press Office also disclosed that Mr. Ford was appointing Gen. Haig as commander of U.S. forces in Europe, effective Nov. 1. The appointment to the NATO post takes effect six weeks later, Dec. 15.

Gen. Haig's departure from the White House staff had long been rumored and was actively urged by some Ford aides who cited the general's closeness to the Watergate scandal.

In the European post, Gen. Haig succeeds Gen. Andrew Goodpaster.

The White House announcement said that, "on behalf of the American people, President Ford joins in extending his appreciation to Gen. Goodpaster in a job well done."

Mr. Ford's nomination of Gen. Haig was approved by NATO's Defense Planning Committee, which met today at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Questioned by a newsmen who encountered him in the White House Press Office, Gen. Haig also declined to elaborate on the brief announcement but said: "I'm honored."

Gen. Haig was appointed White House chief of staff by former President Richard Nixon in May, 1973, following the resignation of H.R. Haldeman in the wake of the Watergate scandal.

A four-star general, Gen. Haig was vice-chief of staff of the Army when Mr. Nixon named him to succeed Mr. Haldeman.

After several months in the White House job, Gen. Haig resigned from the Army and accepted the White House post on a permanent basis.

West European diplomats were cool to Gen. Haig's appointment as military commander of NATO when his nomination to the post was still unconfirmed.

The Europeans' resentment of Gen. Haig stemmed from his apparent close involvement in Watergate, although no accusations have been made against him.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee said today that it had been informed of a letter from President Ford to NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns asking the member governments to agree to the release of Gen. Goodpaster, who will be retiring.

The NATO announcement said that Gen. Haig agreed "with great regret" to release Gen. Goodpaster from his assignment and expressed his "lasting gratitude for the distinguished service rendered by him."



Gen. Alexander Haig Jr.

IRA Gunmen Kill 2 Ulster Judges

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Police chiefs ordered extra guards for prominent people in Northern Ireland today after a judge and a magistrate were killed by gunmen in their Belfast homes this morning.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the killings. A statement issued by the terrorist group described the dead men—Judge Rory Conaghan, a Roman Catholic, and Magistrate John McBurney, a Protestant—as "part of the British war machine."

Police said a third man was killed today by unidentified assassins when a booby-trapped radio that had been left at his home blew up in his face. The victim was Michael McCourt, director of a small engineering factory in Fomeroy, 35 miles west of Belfast.

Judge Conaghan was a county court official who frequently presided at terrorist trials. Magistrate McBurney had had no part in sentencing terrorists.

The slayings occurred within five minutes of each other at breakfast time in comfortable suburban districts on the south and east sides of Belfast.

Judge Conaghan, 54, was gunned down in his hallway while his 8-year-old daughter, Deirdre, stood a few feet behind him. He was killed by a single bullet fired by a man who had posed as a mailman. The daughter was unhurt.

Magistrate McBurney, 56, was understood to have been making breakfast in the kitchen when his killer struck. The gunman apparently walked through the back door and shot him twice, in the head and in the side.

In both cases, the attackers, believed to have been teen-agers, ran to getaway cars that had been stolen earlier in the IRA stronghold of Andersonstown in west Belfast. Police found weapons in one of the cars, abandoned not far from the scene of the killings.

One other member of the judiciary has been killed during the five-year terrorist campaign waged in the province by the IRA. William Staunton, a Catholic magistrate, was shot by a terrorist on a motorcycle last year in Belfast after he had taken his daughter to school.

One Million Farmers Stage Protest in EEC Over Prices

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—About one million farmers in the European Economic Community today demonstrated in cities and towns in support of price rises for farm products.

The protests were held throughout most of Western Europe and were intended to exert maximum political pressure on the nine EEC agriculture ministers who are scheduled to start what are likely to be lengthy negotiations on prices in Brussels tomorrow.

In the town of Ragny, Italy, farmers registered their opinion of current prices by emptying 7,000 liters of milk in the main street.

Fifty farmers' wives occupied agricultural ministry offices in the Belgian town of Ghent as part of the protest by thousands of farmers in Belgium who block main roads with their tractors.

The wives hung a banner from the ministry building calling for a minimum rise of 3 per cent in the price of all farm products. They handed leaflets to passers-by saying "The Farmers of Europe Are Appealing to You."

Rebellious West-German farmers mounted a mechanized "peasant revolt" against low prices and high costs by blocking frontier crossings to France and the Netherlands with their tractors.

A police spokesman in Osnabrück said 11 of the main roads into the Netherlands were blocked as lumbering farm vehicles fanned out toward other international crossings into Denmark, Belgium and France.

Two of the bridges over the Rhine connecting France and Germany were jammed by tractors on both sides as French and German farmers coordinated their actions.

A German convoy of 200 tractors and 120 buses at Aachen, near the Belgian border, carried (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ethiopian Junta Says Goal Is a Return to Civilian Rule

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Officers on the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee told a student rally today that they want to create a democratic, anti-Communist government and pleaded for time to do it.

"For the time being, the army must stay in power while we prepare the people for democratic rule," an officer said.

The four officers, representing each branch of the services, arrived to speak at the request of the students at the end of a mass meeting attended by thousands of students in a soccer stadium on the university campus.

The officer told the crowd that the military was not seeking any gain from the coup and that the committee was convinced that power would have to be returned to civilians.

"We have to decide now for all groups of the people. We don't do it for ourselves but we must do it for our decisions," he said. "It will only take a few days, then the population will have its civil rights restored," he added.

A senior policeman estimated that more than 5,000 students attended the meeting. He called it the biggest political rally in Addis Ababa in his memory.

The student body president, Getachew Bogashaw, called for an immediate democratic revolution and the nationalization of all the property owned by the ousted Emperor. He also urged the recognition of the underground Communist party.

Other speakers called for the immediate creation of a provisional civilian government, the establishment of national parties, land reform and economic freedom.



FARM CONNECTION — German and French farmers, participating in yesterday's European price protest, meet on the bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl after blocking the route between the two countries with their tractors.

At Meeting in Paris

EEC Ministers Adopt Series Of Common Stands on Europe

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Foreign Ministry officials of the nine European Economic Community nations met here today to adopt a series of common positions on key questions affecting Europe.

The nine ministers, holding one of their periodic meetings on political cooperation, discussed Europe's relations with Greece, aid to Cyprus, the European security conference, cooperation with Arab countries and Portugal.

Tonight, they met to discuss the implementation of plans discussed at the dinner here Saturday night of top leaders of the nine countries.

In respect to Greece, they called today for an early return to democratic rule, which they said would permit Greece to regain membership in the Council of Europe, from which it withdrew in 1969. The Greeks withdrew when it became clear that the council was about to exclude it for what it considered the Greek junta's violations of individual freedoms.

The ministers also debated Greece's future relationship with the EEC itself. The present

Greek government has made it clear that it hopes to achieve full membership in the community within three or four years. EEC sentiment has been that Greece should remain an associate member of the EEC for the time being, with steady economic and political evolution necessary before full membership. The EEC will issue a statement on relations with Greece in Brussels tomorrow.

In respect to Cyprus, the ministers urged an early resumption of peace negotiations and voted a \$5-million project of financial and material aid to Cypriot refugees.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers, said following today's meeting that the Nine had adopted a series of directives to be submitted during the current session of the European security conference at Geneva. The conference, which resumed this month, has been blocked for some time by lack of agreement on freedom of movement of persons and information between Eastern and Western Europe.

Basis for Agreement

A conference source said today that the ministers hoped the directives would become the basis for wider agreement among nations in the Atlantic alliance and eventual acceptance by the Warsaw Pact countries in the security negotiations.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said that the EEC ministers also had organized the calendar of future meetings as part of the newly established cooperation plans between European and Arab nations. He said that he and the European Commission chairman, François-Xavier Ortoli, would meet with Arab League representatives in Cairo Oct. 20.

The French foreign minister said that the Nine had touched briefly on Portugal and its relationship to Europe in light of the change in government and Portugal's policy of liquidation of its colonial empire.

Clues Lacking In Drugstore Blast in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—Police said today that they had no indication of the identity and motives of the young man who threw a grenade into a crowded Paris Public Drugstore yesterday, killing two persons and wounding 24.

"We are examining all theories, but until now we have no indication of anything... which would allow us to say whether it was a political crime, vengeance, the work of a madman or whatever," a police official said.

Newspapers deplored the incident but generally avoided speculation on who could have thrown the grenade or why.

Dealed by Palestinians

The Palestine Liberation Organization office in Paris issued a statement denying it had anything to do with the blast. It cited "tendentious information in certain publications" claiming that the Palestinians were responsible.

Witnesses of the explosion said the grenade-thrower was about 25 years old, of "European" appearance with long hair and wore an old gray jacket. The grenade was dropped from an upstairs interior level onto the drugstore's tobacco stand. The explosion wrecked much of the ground floor.

The drugstore, on the Boulevard St. Germain, is part of a chain owned by Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, a prominent Jewish supporter of Israel.

One of his establishments burned down in mysterious circumstances two years ago, but Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet said he had received no threatening communications recently.

Baltic Maneuvers End

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A sea maneuver with the participation of naval units from East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union has ended in the Baltic Sea, the East German news agency said.



PEKING PRESENT—Giant panda Chis-Chis (left) and her male companion, Ching-Ching—gifts from Peking—stroll through their new quarters at the London Zoo.

Prediction Follows Schmidt-Gromyko Talks

Bonn Foresees European Security Accord

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hinted today that he thinks the 35-nation European security conference will conclude within the next few months and be capped by a summit meeting early in 1975.

Mr. Schmidt's comment was significant because it was made immediately after he and other West German officials had concluded two days of talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

At a press conference following Mr. Gromyko's departure, Mr. Schmidt answered a question about the security conference by saying, "I have the impression that sufficient agreement will be reached by the end of the year or the beginning of next year."

In that event, he added, he would support the Soviet Union's proposal that the conference con-

clude with a formal meeting of the chiefs of the governments of the participating countries. Such a summit has been tentatively planned for Helsinki, where the Security Conference was formally launched by a meeting of foreign ministers in July, 1973.

Taking part in the conference's negotiations are 33 European nations, plus the United States and Canada. Their aim is to draw a blueprint for formally ending the cold war and opening the way toward better political, economic and cultural cooperation between East and West.

Talks Bagged Down

During the last year, however, the working sessions in Geneva have bogged down on a number of difficulties. Chief among them have been the Communist bloc's resistance to Western demands for a free flow of people, ideas and information between the two parts of Europe.

Another major sticking point has been West Germany's insistence that any statements issued by the conference on the inviolability of existing European frontiers not preclude the possibility of territorial changes through "peaceful means." This is considered essential by Bonn in order to safeguard the option of eventual reunification of Germany.

At his press conference, Mr. Schmidt reaffirmed the same of "peaceful change" remains the decisive German interest in the talks. But he then put on the record his "impression" that an agreement finally seems in sight.

Another result of Mr. Gromyko's visit, Mr. Schmidt revealed, was agreement that he and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Moscow from Oct. 28 to Oct. 31. The visit is regarded as especially important because it will mark the first meeting between the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, and Mr. Schmidt since he succeeded Willy Brandt as head of the Bonn government in May.

Special Relationship As the architect of Bonn's policy of reconciliation with the Communist bloc, Mr. Brandt had achieved a special relationship with Mr. Brezhnev, and the Russians are known to be anxious about how closely Mr. Schmidt plans to follow his predecessor's policies.

Agency reportedly has been disturbed by indications that Mr. Schmidt intends to put his first emphasis on Bonn's relations with the United States and the countries of the European Economic Community. The Chancellor, while not opposed to better relations with Eastern Europe, is expected to take a tougher line in negotiating such matters as increased German financial and technological assistance for the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, Mr. Schmidt said today that he thinks his Moscow visit will produce "positive steps forward" in a number of areas affecting West German-Soviet relations. He said that the

EEC Farmers Demonstrate

(Continued from Page 1)

banners reading "Only Water Is Cheaper Than Milk" and "Without Farmers the State Perishes." Throughout the Netherlands, thousands of farmers staged large demonstrations but without forming blockades. In most towns the demonstrators handed out free milk, fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Farmers in France set up roadblocks throughout the country with tractors. Two major cities, Strasbourg and Angers, were completely cut off.

The French farmers' union president, Michel Debattista, who coordinated the demonstrations, said: "From Scotland to Sicily, from Brittany to Bessarabia, the nine Common Market [countries] are united in revolt for the first time."

A band of farmers boarded a fast train from Paris to Toulouse and pulled the emergency cord stopping it in the countryside. They handed out pamphlets, wine, cheese and candy to passengers, then permitted the train to go on its way.

In Aftermath of Greek Crisis

Aides Bitter on U.S. Envoy's Rec.

By Jim Hoagland

ATHENS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The departure today of U.S. Ambassador Henry Tasca in disgrace has embittered members of the American Embassy and intelligence communities here.

Embassy staff and Central Intelligence Agency members who felt close to Mr. Tasca see his removal by the State Department as part of an effort to shift the blame for the sharp deterioration of Greek-American relations from Washington to the field.

Diplomats who previously seemed to distance Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are privately expressing a new bitterness toward their chief and his top lieutenants over their handling of the Cyprus crisis aftermath.

Scapegoat Theory

Mr. Tasca's unceremonious recall to Washington and leaks to the Washington press corps detailing the alleged unresponsiveness of Mr. Tasca and the CIA here to directives from Washington have given rise to the scapegoat theory.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson denied that Mr. Tasca was being used as a scapegoat.

"Foreign policy," he said, "is formulated in Washington and carried out by our ambassadors and their staffs abroad and this is the way that Greek policy has been carried out in the past few years."

The behind-the-scenes dispute centers on American actions just before and after the Greek-backed coup that deposed Cyprus President Makarios July 15, triggering the Turkish invasion of the island five days later.

Some American officials in Greece are especially incensed by newspaper accounts from Washington that portray Mr. Kissinger and his chief deputy, Joseph Sisco, in a favorable light while suggesting that Mr. Tasca and the local CIA, which acted as the embassy's liaison with the now toppled Greek junta, did not act on orders to head off the coup.

The CIA's version of what happened in July is still shrouded by secrecy, but Americans and Greeks involved in those crucial days have talked to friends

in private. It is possible to put together from authoritative sources a version of the pre-coup activity.

This version establishes the coup as having been planned and carried out almost entirely alone by Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the dominant figure in the junta, and Greek Army officers on Cyprus. Gen. Ioannidis's mis-handling of the coup and his failure to tell other officers in the junta destroyed his authority and led to the collapse of the junta after the Turkish invasion.

Artful Deception

This account also maintains that Gen. Ioannidis artfully deceived the CIA about the coup. The agency is apparently prepared to accept the responsibility for a major intelligence failure, but not for playing any role in the coup or for failing to respond to warnings from Washington.

The agency reportedly was aware that the Greek junta had a plan for deposing Archbishop Makarios. The junta prepared the plan when it seized power in 1967.

New warnings were raised in June after the archbishop demanded that the junta withdraw

650 Greek Army officers ed on the island. On according to his account Ioannidis personally inf CIA liaison officer that considering moving age archbishop.

But he reportedly stre he had not come to a Gen. Ioannidis is said discounted the chances Turkish reaction to A Makarios projected was added that he was four the Turkish military on

On July 4, at Ambassa ca's Independence Day tion, the agency was informed by a Gree officer speaking for G nids that the general most decided against to topple Archbishop

On July 11, Gen. Io said to have personally an agency member the decided "to cut the loose," to withdraw th and let the archbishop swin on his own.

The agency is said to cepted three assurances reportedly caught by s the coup. So, accordi account, was the Gree staff. Other junta me acted with surprise at when they learned that was in progress on the of

In the aftermath of end the junta's decisio over power to a civille ment, Mr. Tasca and bassy were repeatedly Washington.

Mr. Kissinger secret an invitation to new Constantine Caramanl the United States to c rists. He sent the without consulting or the embassy, according ican diplomatic source

Pointed Bejetti The Greeks disclosu tion and their pointe of it. American diplo say that this was a response that could have been avoided.

"Many of us have e reasons behind Kissin toward Greece during and don't really dis it," an intelligence ar told a friend. "But certainly palliatives have been used. Som seemed to be delibera onking the Greeks."

"Kissinger seemed r comfortable with the government than than a member of Mr. T said. "Although the always took the rap f nees to the junta, I that he has been sha The Greeks do not have been pacified by replacement by Jack f has been confirmed r ambassador. The C has said that Mr. Kt "from the same bas sardines" as Mr. Tas

245 Captives Are Traded By Cypriots

NICOSIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Greek and Turkish Cypriots exchanged 245 sick and wounded prisoners today in the first major release of captives since the island was ended with a cease-fire a month ago.

In the Greek part of Nicosia, shouting and weeping men and women jammed the streets and joyously mobbed four buses bringing the ragged-looking Greek Cypriot prisoners from no-man's-land.

Most of the freed captives—129 Turkish Cypriots and 116 Greek Cypriots—were civilians and all appeared to be in good condition. A few were barefoot and all were dressed in shabby civilian clothes. Only two stretcher cases were seen loaded into an ambulance.

The prisoner trade was held in a parking lot of the war-damaged Leventis Hotel, now a United Nations military barracks between the battle lines in central Nicosia.

Swiss...Red Cross officials handled the exchange, and Canadian UN troops, heavily armed and wearing flak jackets, guarded the zone.

Barbed wire sealed off the parking lot and the Greek-Cypriot prisoners' families were kept almost half a mile away, beyond the sandbagged defenses of the capital. Few of the Turkish-Cypriot prisoners were from Nicosia, and waiting camps were smaller in the walled Turkish quarter of the city.

The exchange was agreed upon by Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Vice-President Rauf Denk-bash, as a prelude to the release of a total of 5,893 prisoners, detainees and hostages.

The rival leaders have not yet agreed on a full prisoner release, but teen-agers, students, teachers, doctors and men over 60 years of age are to be freed after all the sick and wounded have been exchanged.

British Rejects Demand

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Britain today rejected a Turkish demand to permit the seaborne evacuation of 2,200 Turkish Cypriot refugees from the British military base areas on Cyprus. Instead the British insisted that dispersal of the Turkish Cypriots should form part of an overall settlement of the refugee problem on Cyprus.

The British position was outlined by Deputy Foreign Secretary David Ennals to Turkish Ambassador Turgut Menemenciloglu, who brought the note spelling out the Turkish demand.

Husak Visits Finland

HELSINKI, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Czechoslovak Communist party leader Gustav Husak arrived in Finland today for a four-day visit to discuss bilateral issues with President Urho Kekkonen, including the European security conference.

Moscow Convicts 3 Russians For Resisting Art Show Raid

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—Three Russians—two artists and a free-lance photographer—were sentenced today to 15-day jail terms for protesting or resisting when an organized gang, apparently approved by the police and other authorities, broke up an unofficial exhibit of abstract art yesterday.

But artist Nadezhda Elise, one of the three convicted on hood-gangster charges, reported later today that she had been released and that an official of the prosecutor's office had apologized for police treatment of her.

There was no indication of similar leniency toward the two other convicted, artist Alexander Babkin and photographer Vladimir Sychev.

Two other artists, Yevgeny Rukhin and Alexander Babkin's father, Oscar, were freed after refusing to pay a 20-ruble (\$26.80) fine and insisting on their innocence.

Mr. Rukhin said that the two jailed Russians had declared a hunger strike to protest their convictions, and he said that he would also fast to protest the actions of the Moscow People's Court.

U.S. Protests

In Washington, the State Department said that the United States today protested to the Soviet Union about "the failure of [Soviet] police to protect American correspondents from manhandling" by the young toughs who seized and hauled the art away from the exhibit site, a muddy, vacant lot.

A newswoman, Lynne Olson of the Associated Press, Christopher Wren of The New York Times and Michael Parks of the Baltimore Sun were punched, and Russell Jones of the American Broadcasting Co. was man-handled.

The State Department's press officer, Robert Anderson, said at

a news conference that an oral protest was made at the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Moscow, Adolph Dubé. Mr. Anderson refused to comment on Soviet action against the art show itself.

The 11 organizers of the show, which included works of two dozen Soviet artists, some of whom have exhibited abroad but not in Russia because they shun "Socialist realism" in their work, said today that they would try to stage another outdoor exhibit at the same vacant lot in two weeks. They demanded that the government provide proper protection.

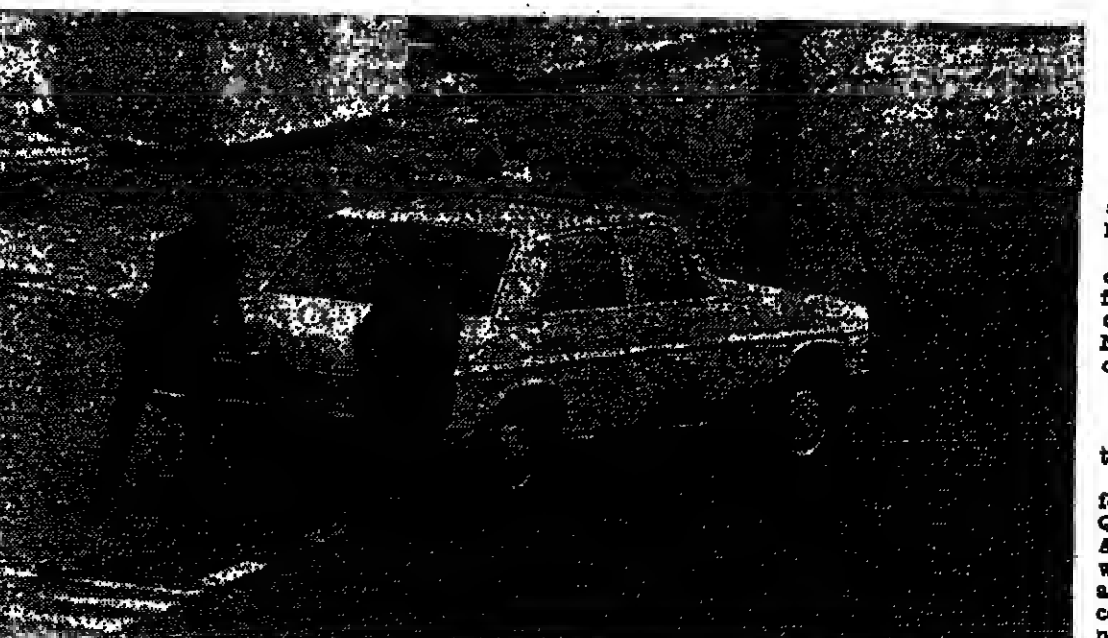
The organizers had last week shown Communist party officials the art to be displayed yesterday and were told that the exhibit would be neither encouraged nor forbidden, and that the vacant lot was available.

Police Look On

But when the organizers, calling their exhibit the Soviet Union's first outdoor autumn art show, began to receive several hundred Russian visitors, foreign diplomats, Western newsmen and curious residents of the area, the young toughs—said by one witness to be police in civilian clothes—broke up the exhibit. They used bulldozers, dump trucks, water-squirting vehicles normally employed in street-cleaning, and their fists. Unarmed, police looked on, without intervening, as the visitors fled the violence.

A Russian visitor said: "We got a good example of another kind of socialist realism."

Mathematician Viktor Tipitain said that he had been at the show as a spectator and was hauled to a nearby police station, where he was beaten on his head and genitals by security police. He said that he watched his captors change from civilian attire into uniforms and said a bulletin board notice had ordered all station personnel to report for duty yesterday in plain clothes.



POLICE MOVE—Dutch policemen push car away from French Embassy at The Hague.

Two Hosts Free in Ha

(Continued from Page 1)

The French have said outlined a Red Army gun fence. The other dema cerned returning Furuy Netherlands and the exch of Schiphol Airport for th

No Signs

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GUERLAIN

IN PARIS EXCLUSIVELY AT

10, CHAMPE-ÉLYSÉES - 21, VENDÔME - 22, RUE DE FASSY - 23, RUE DE SEVRES

One Suggests Court Test

Legal Experts Debate
Nixon Pardon's Validity

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Two nationally prominent legal experts debated yesterday the validity of the pardon granted to President Richard Nixon eight days ago by President Gerald R. Ford.

Philip Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School said that he thought the pardon was invalid because there was no conviction.

He said there is only one really in a position to challenge, one person to whom a grand jury, and Mr. Jaworski, said, "I don't believe that President Nixon will ever or should ever be subjected to the penalties of law—that is, imprisonment or fine."

Mr. Walsh questioned the manner and timing of the pardon—its haste and almost secret nature—and said he thought that it might have been better if there had been a hearing at which "arguments in favor or against could have been fully developed" before a decision was made.

While Paper Suggested "I would hope," he said, "that one of the very early things that would happen would be that the White House would issue a white paper in which all of the facts and procedures and negotiations leading up to this pardon are disclosed to the American public."

However, any judgment about a pardon's merits should be made in the light of the need for a smooth transition of presidential power, he said.

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine, citing new evidence from White House tape recordings, said that the Watergate special prosecutor's office now had evidence that Mr. Nixon knew in advance of the activities of the undercover team that later broke into Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate building complex in June, 1972.

It quoted a source close to the special prosecutor, but a spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said that he knew nothing of the magazine's report and could not comment.

On Pardons, President Action Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Johno Deat, D-Pa., today called for repeal of the 25th Amendment, which authorizes a vice president to fill a vacant vacancy, with his appointment to congressional confirmation.

He also urged that presidential is banned until an individual is convicted and sentenced, and that this proposal be prompted by President Ford's signing the pardon power to "unrecoverable limits."

In the former President's position, although he has not yet been indicted or tried for Watergate activities.

Deat said that the "pardon" of Mr. Nixon "may meet the spirit of the Constitution but it violates its spirit."

He said that the 25th Amendment under which Mr. Nixon took Mr. Ford last year, Ford has now nominated Rockefeller, "leaves the door open to the possibility of a man who has never been indicted."

amendment's repeal, a two-thirds vote of the House and approval by two-thirds of the 50 states, restore the situation in the vice-presidency would "vacant and the speaker House would become president."

in Newsweek

YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The magazine has hired White House Press Secretary Moyers to write a column.

UDDEUTSCHE KLASSEN — LOTTERIE

announces: 60 MILLION MARK GAME! Lottery with 1,000 ticket numbers 1,000 cash prizes! Drawings for 6 months 1 week!

KPOT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A federal judge today dismissed all five felony charges against two American Indian Movement leaders charged in the Wounded Knee, S.D., take-over last year. But he denied a motion for acquittal that would have freed the defendants, Russell Means and Dennis Banks, from further prosecution.

U.S. District Judge Fred Nichols said "government misconduct" in dismissing the charges—three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy—against Mr. Banks, 42, and Mr. Means, 35.

He renewed earlier criticism of the FBI and said that Assistant U.S. Attorney R.D. Hurd had

deceived him about a government witness.

Judge Nichols' ruling—which the prosecution can appeal within seven days—ended an often-buzzed eight-month trial stemming from the 71-day armed occupation of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Village that began Feb. 21, 1973.

In April, Judge Nichols issued a finding that the government illegally tapped a phone at Wounded Knee and said at the time that he was almost at the brink of dismissal.

"Over the Brink" "I have been shoved over the brink," he said today.

His ruling was made on a defense motion filed Saturday and claiming new government misconduct. It was issued shortly after Mr. Hurd, acting on instructions from the Justice Department in Washington, refused to agree to an 11-member jury when a doctor reported that a juror who became ill on Friday would not be able to continue.

Mr. Hurd had called the juror, Mrs. Theresa Cherrier, 53, the most prone to convict.

Defense attorney William Kunstler told the throng: "I think today was a blow for freedom for everyone. If this isn't a clear warning that someone must begin the cleansing process in America, then I don't know what a clear warning is."

Mr. Kunstler said that the ruling was made by a judge who was "converted during an eight-month trial." Courtroom outbursts by defense attorneys drew criticism from the judge several times and Mr. Kunstler and his colleague Mark Lane were jailed for 20 hours last month for persisting in arguing with Judge Nichols.

Judge's Criticism Judge Nichols had criticized the Department of Justice, particularly the FBI, earlier in the trial. He said today that one of the reasons for his misconduct ruling was the department's refusal to consent to the smaller panel.

"In my opinion, the Department of Justice should have sought justice in this case by permitting it to go to the jury rather than deny that justice because they refused to accept the unanimous verdict of an 11-member jury," he said.

He criticized the government for its handling of its chief rebuttal witness, Louis Moves Camp, 22, of Rapid City, S.D. The judge said that testimony showed Mr. Moves Camp was taken to what he called a "push resort" near Hudson, Wis., and "they gave him the royal treatment. I didn't realize the FBI was sleeping so low. If they were protecting him, I didn't see protection that way."

Official in Senate Hits Indecision In Ford's Conduct

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Senate majority whip, Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said today that there are indications that President Ford "may lack the decisiveness" needed to cope with the nation's problems, especially its economic woes.

He charged in a speech to Southern Democratic chairman that Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Nixon shows he "has missed the whole point of Watergate" and the nationwide disillusionment in respect to government and the constitutional system.

Sen. Byrd said he believes "Mr. Ford to be a decent guy, but it will take more than that to make the country run."

He charged that "America is in an economic mess, and it needs the kind of leadership that can turn us around, away from the direction in which we are going, away from growing unemployment and skyrocketing prices and away from economic catastrophe."

Sen. Byrd cited Mr. Ford's "initial delay in the naming of a vice-president." He said that, although he should have known "it was only a matter of time" before he became President, "he was unprepared to name a vice-president quickly."

Admission of Guilt Mr. Carragher, a spokesman for the American Bible Project in Sweden, said: "To accept it must be an admission of guilt, and I feel that his proposal would do more to split the country than to reunite it."

"I doubt seriously if many exiles will return after this," he said.

"This offer is much worse than most people thought it to be," said John Picciano, 26, of Lodi, N.J.

Mr. Picciano, who lives in the university town of Uppsala, north of Stockholm, where he is a student, came to Sweden after deserting from the Army seven years ago. He plans to remain in Sweden.

The first proposal of Ford was thought to include 18 months of public service. Now it's 24," he said. "I don't think that many people are overjoyed, especially if you know that Nixon was given unconditional amnesty."



Indians Dennis Banks (left) and Russell Means at recent rally in St. Paul, Minn.

Denies 2 Defendants Acquittal

Judge Dismisses Wounded Knee Charges

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War Resisters Urge Boycott Of Ford's Amnesty Proposal

TORONTO, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An American group today called for a boycott of President Ford's proposals for conditional amnesty for U.S. war resisters in Canada and other countries.

The statement, issued by resisters working with the magazine American Soldier, said it was a "gross miscarriage of justice for Nixon to get a pardon—plus a pension—for his very real crimes, while war resisters are still punished."

Jack Colborn, 29, said that a boycott would be supported by exile organizations in Canada and in Sweden and other European countries.

"Most war resisters in exile who want very much to go back to the United States [either to visit or to live] are prepared to refuse President Ford's earned re-entry proposal," the statement said.

International U.S. War "It's too much to ask that we accept punishment for justified resistance to the illegal and immoral U.S. war in Indochina, which still maims with American dollars in violation of U.S. and international law," the statement said.

In Stockholm, American draft-dodgers and deserters today described Mr. Ford's conditional amnesty as "absurd."

Approved U.S. Price Increases

Power Officials Cited in Conflicts of Interest

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP)—The Federal Power Commission dropped its guard against conflicts of interest among high-level officials while granting price increases for natural gas, sometimes with "improper" procedures, it was charged yesterday.

Congress' General Accounting Office made the accusation after an unprecedented 10-month investigation, according to Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., who had requested the probe.

He said that the 115-page report made by the GAO is "one of the most powerful indictments of a federal regulatory agency within memory."

The report "clearly requires the prompt attention of the Justice Department" because it reveals possible violations of criminal financial-disclosure laws, Rep. Moss said. The report gives several examples of officials owning stock in companies they were regulating.

While the department is conducting its investigation the Ford administration should freeze applications pending with the FPC to increase gas prices at the well-head, Rep. Moss said. President Ford has followed former President Richard Nixon's lead in urging Congress to lift controls on wellhead prices.

Hearings Requested Rep. Moss also urged unspecified congressional committees to undertake oversight hearings of the FPC because "most if not all of the nation's 40 million residential gas bills have been seriously and adversely affected," and because numerous power companies that burn gas were also aided.

"The report makes a very strong case for concluding that cumulative financial exploitation of consumers" by the oil and gas industry "was aided and abetted by the very federal agency charged with protecting the public against monopoly and profiteering," Rep. Moss said.

Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., who held hearings on the natural gas industry last winter for the Senate Commerce Committee, said he will seek to have the committee launch "a full investigation." In the House, key jurisdiction over the issue is vested in a commerce subcommittee headed by Rep. Torbert Macdonald, D-Mass.

The GAO report dealt predominantly with the FPC's performance under John Nassekas, its chairman since August, 1969. He and the four commissioners are all Nixon appointees.

The report's most caustic criticisms concerned "widespread noncompliance by FPC officials with the agency's standards of conduct regulations."

"Conflicts of Interest" The noncompliance resulted from "a breakdown in the reporting system intended to disclose financial holdings of officials that were actual or potential conflicts of interest," the report said.

The GAO assigned "primary responsibility" for the breakdown to Webster Maxson, executive director since October, 1969; the Office of Personnel Programs (OPP), headed since October, 1971, by Claudius Pike, and the Office of General Counsel (OGC), headed since July, 1972, by Leo Forquer. Now 63, Mr. Forquer resigned last month after 19 years in the office. The resignation will become effective Friday.

Highlights in the report's conflict-of-interest section:

• Of 125 officials required on being hired to file financial disclosure forms, 55 did not do so and nine used a less stringent form intended for lower-level officials.

• The OPP "never reviewed" the forms that did give the required data; instead, it filed them.

• Five administrative law judges—who preside over judicial proceedings—disclosed prohibited holdings in their forms on file. But not until after the GAO discovered the disclosure last November did the OPP order the judges to divest the holdings.

• Mr. Pike and his predecessor, William Campbell, were personally responsible for reviewing the forms. But each operated "on the erroneous assumption" that clerical personnel were doing the job.

• As of last Dec. 12, 125 upper-level officials were required to file annual financial disclosure forms, but only seven had filed properly, while 94 had not filed at all. The record for 1971 and 1972 was similar.

• None of the officials responsible for carrying out the disclosure program—Mr. Maxson, Mr. Forquer and Mr. Pike—had filed disclosure forms for 1971, 1972 or 1973, although each did so after the GAO reported the omission.

• As a result of the GAO investigation, the OPP initially ordered 12 officials to divest holdings "that could conflict with their duties," and under GAO prodding the OPP sent divestiture orders to seven more. As of June 3, five of the 19 had either not responded or had requested clarification.

• The 19 officials owning prohibited securities—in gas production and pipeline and electric power companies such as Exxon, Texaco, Tenneco and Potomac Electric Power—included seven administrative law judges, three officials in the Bureau of Power, two in the Office of Economics and an engineer in charge of an FPC regional office.

Simon Questioned HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 16 (AP)—Treasury Secretary William Simon said Saturday that he had no part in a Federal Energy Office regulation that allowed at least 10 major oil companies to make questionable price increases last winter.

Mr. Simon, who headed the office at that time, met here with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the two went to Washington for talks on the economy.

Before departing, reporters questioned Mr. Simon about the regulation, which may have resulted in a gain of \$300 million or more by the oil companies.

"It was never brought to my attention while I was at the FEO," Mr. Simon said. "I learned about it a week ago. Someone mentioned that someone was looking into our 'regs' [regulations]."

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Cultural Counter-Revolution

Mobs have been out in Kanawha County, W. Va.; schools have been closed, and men beaten. It is an uprising with curious overtones—class friction, strikes with economic implications, a governor who refuses to send in state police. But the fundamental drive comes from an effort to ban textbooks which part of the local population believes are godless, revolutionary and obscene. It is, in fact, a cultural counter-revolution.

Outside Moscow, an open-air display of art that does not conform to Soviet standards was disrupted by bulldozers and trucks spouting water, by gangs that roughed up participants, including newspapermen and women. It was aided also by police, who stood by while the assault went on—and then arrested several who had been assaulted. As in Kanawha County, there are overtones—it is still unclear just who precipitated the clash, and the reason given for it is that the vacant lot on which the art display took place (and where permission for it had apparently already been given by the proper authorities) was to be suddenly converted into a "people's park." But, also as in Kanawha County, the basic motive was clearly cultural counter-revolution.

There are differences in the two cases, of course. The emotion in West Virginia was probably real enough, and spontaneous enough to explain, although not to justify, the outbreaks. Fundamentalist Christianity has created other phenomena in the United States—such as laws banning the teaching

of evolution, which set off the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee a generation ago. And all parents are acutely sensitive about their children's schooling, as the long battle over busing, which is producing rioting in Boston, makes manifest.

But what the Kanawha demonstrators want banned from their schools is at least openly available elsewhere in the United States, including many of its educational institutions. This is hardly true of what falls under the ban of Soviet regulations on art. There the cultural counter-revolution has been institutionalized and given government sanction, making it as difficult to follow Picasso's techniques there as to quote Confucius in China today.

The cultural counter-revolution has its ironies, of course. Probably the "creekers" of Kanawha County would be just as allergic to abstract art as a Moscow commissar—but the creeker would consider such art as inspired by Red revolution, just as their fundamentalist preachers consistently ignore most of the social implications of the doctrines they teach. But it is easier to argue back to a cultural opponent in the United States than to take issue with party dogmas in Moscow or Peking. It may be that there is too little unity in the American diversity at times; it is certain that there is too little diversity in the Communist unity of the Soviet Union and China. Bulldozers, after all, are clumsy instruments with which to shape the mind and skill of the artist—or the spirits of those who are moved by art.

A New Look at Cuba

A new American relationship with Cuba is now being formed. This is happening chiefly as a result of Richard Nixon's resignation. He had a personal thing about Fidel Castro; or rather, Bebe Rebozo, who had a personal thing about Fidel Castro, apparently influenced Mr. Nixon on this issue. It was a frivolous way for a great power to make foreign policy, but there it was. Fidel Castro, one should add, did not exactly consider Richard Nixon his favorite international statesman either. Whenever the former president's name was printed in the Havana press, the "X" was replaced with a swastika.

Whether it was Mr. Castro's intent from the beginning to make Cuba a socialist state and an ally of Moscow, or whether Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy gave him no alternative, remains a matter of lively historical debate. Regardless of that, American policy, which was meant to bring disaster upon Castro's Cuba, has been a disaster for the United States. The anomaly of Washington's dealing with Moscow and Peking but not Havana has been widely remarked. But the disaster aspect has not.

Fidel Castro was not weakened but strengthened by American pressure: His 15-year tenure is pretty good evidence. Moscow was not excluded from the Caribbean but brought in evidently to stay. Socialism in Latin America was not discredited. Cuba has become a "socialist showcase," in the words of a recent Senate Foreign Relations staff report. The United States launched the Alliance for Progress to counteract the impact of socialism in Cuba but throughout Latin America the alliance is at best lagging and only in Cuba have the basic social goals of the alliance been attained. Nor does the totalitarian aspect of Communism in Cuba look so destructive in the light cast from Chile and Brazil.

Only the right-wing military regimes in Latin America—regimes which allow no play to leftists at home—are not yet ready to find a way to make up with Cuba, and even some of those regimes can be expected to come around, if not to placate their domestic lefts, then to do business. Sugar, Cuba's main export, has gone up in price from two

cents a pound to 38 cents in the last six years and, while commitments to Moscow and inflation keep Havana from capturing the full measure of this increase, its benefits remain substantial.

Cuba is not so prosperous, however, that it is indifferent to its neighbors' policies. For economic as well as political reasons, it would like the OAS to lift its 1964 sanctions on trade, and it wants the United States to lift the trade blockade it imposed unilaterally in 1961. The United States, of course, has large nationalization claims pending against Cuba—claims which Mr. Castro had no reason to satisfy while overall relations were bad. This is but one of several difficult bilateral issues. Indeed, the bitter history and complicated nature of Cuban-American relations make it unlikely that formal reconciliation, once undertaken, will be attained soon.

When the United States put an exile brigade ashore at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, the Organization of American States—ostensibly the hemisphere's impartial watchdog—did nothing. But later when a cache of Cuban arms (but no Cubans) was found on a beach in Venezuela, the OAS kicked Cuba out. You have only to note this double standard applied in the OAS—a result of the United States' leverage in that body—to understand how unreal it is to discuss the Cuba question in terms of Cuba's possible return to the OAS.

It was the OAS which formally voted sanctions against Havana, and so, in a procedural sense, it is the OAS which must now remove those sanctions. But Fidel Castro can hardly be faulted for his lack of interest or for the contempt in which he holds the organization. He has long maintained it was merely the instrument by which the United States exercised its influence in Latin America and, though he is not so right in the 1970s as he was in the 1960s, he is not so wrong either. Even without Cuba, other Latin states were questioning the old ways of the OAS. So it is not merely a new American tie with Cuba that is being formed. The whole pattern of association in the Americas is under review.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The 'Supper Summit'

What could give Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes of succeeding where his predecessors failed is the ambience in relations between Europeans.

Last year in Copenhagen the atmosphere was very bad with Georges Pompidou, like General de Gaulle before him, giving his partners the impression that he was forcing their hand.

One shadow hangs over the present picture: The persistent uncertainty of the English position. Is Great Britain going to sink in its corner or even resign just as Europe is about to become a club? That

would be a paradox for the mother of all clubs.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Humanitarianism in Cyprus

The truly humanitarian solution in Cyprus would be for both Greek and Turkish Cypriots to return to their original homes under United Nations protection, and for this protection to be given too for the Greek Cypriot population which has remained in the Turkish-occupied zone.

Only when all those displaced have been given the chance to go home in safety can voluntary migration be fairly allowed.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1899

LONDON—The city editor of the "Evening News" writes that the South African crisis is recognized to have reached an acute point, and that the Stock Exchange is inclined to think that there will be war. Generally, it is felt that the Boers' attitude is always negative or inconclusive and consequently the British Government is free to formulate and to demand its own proposals.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1924

NEW YORK—It is now becoming more and more apparent every day that women are taking and will take a much more prominent part in the national and state political campaigns this year than ever before. It is also now accepted that this fact is not just true for this year but will be true for all the future campaigns to come. The female voter will be a determining factor in the future.



The Nixon Papers Giveaway

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The controversy over the pardon has until just now kept attention away from a related matter: The agreement made with Richard Nixon on the handling of the papers and tapes accumulated while he was in the White House. It is an astonishing legal document.

When Nixon left, President Ford and his government had custody of the materials. Nixon had a claim of title in due course, but in the meantime officials could get at the files in the White House as needed for public business.

Now those necessary rights of official control and access have been virtually abandoned. They were given away by those who negotiated the agreement, supposedly on behalf of the United States. Consider these extraordinary provisions:

1. The government agrees to provide secure storage space for the materials near San Clemente, Calif., at public expense. But no one can enter the storage area without the personal approval of Nixon, who will have a key "essential for access," given to him "alone as custodian of the materials."

2. Another key will also be needed to get into the area. It will be held by the archivist of the United States, or his designee, but the agreement gives them no clear right to enter the space, not even to watch what Nixon may do there. Any request for access made to the archivist, even by officials, "shall be referred" to Nixon.

3. Nixon agrees to produce items in response to court subpoenas, subject to any claims of privilege he may make. This is, of course, no concession, since he would have to respond to subpoenas no matter what any agreement said. The limitation of assured official access to what can be gained by subpoena is in fact a severe restriction on the rights of the Watergate special prosecutor. He was originally assured cooperation in access to relevant White House documents without the need for court action.

4. If a subpoena is issued for certain documents or tapes, Nixon would presumably look for them in the files. If he then reports that he cannot find them, there is no provision for an independent search or supervision by any third party.

5. A special provision for the White House tapes says that all of them shall be destroyed at the time of Nixon's death or on Sept. 1, 1994, "whichever event shall first occur." That means that if Nixon were to die next week, the tapes would be destroyed even though some were essential to pending criminal cases. After Sept. 1, 1979, he may order any specific tapes destroyed.

Frustration

By such provisions, Nixon could achieve in disgrace what he could not in office—the frustration of the special prosecutor's force. For it needs access to the Nixon White House file not only for the forthcoming cover-up prosecution

and other cases but for the final report that it must make to Congress.

Some information on the crimes and abuses of power that most deeply concern the public may be found only in those Nixon files. There are, for example, the attempts to mislead the Internal Revenue Service, the secret wiretapping and the activities of "the plumbers." The prosecutors had requests for specific materials pending with the Ford White House when the agreement to give Nixon custody was suddenly sprung on them.

In sum, that agreement on the Nixon files is about as evenhanded as one negotiated between victor and vanquished—with the United States in the posture of vanquished. And the way it was arranged is just as scandalous as the terms.

No Consultation

No Justice Department lawyer played any part in the business or even saw the document before it was approved. The negotiator for the United States was a private lawyer of no great reputation, Benton Becker, whom

Ford happens to know. The special prosecutor's office had made clear that it wanted to be consulted on the terms. It was not.

The agreement took the form of a letter of proposal for Nixon dated Sept. 6. It was signed and accepted the very next day by the administrator of the General Services Administration, Arthur Sampson. That is the same Sampson who was appointed by Nixon, who approved the spending of \$17 million in government funds at Nixon's house and who last week told Congress that Nixon should now be given large sums so he "can maintain a creative presence as an advisor in national and international life."

The whole affair raises deep questions about what kind of legal advice Ford has had. But the immediate problem is the agreement. It is so contemptuous of the national interest, and perhaps even in violation of the law dealing with presidential libraries, that Ford should now declare it void. If the President does not act, Congress has the plain power and duty to vindicate the public interest in these public materials.

Communists on the March

By Victor Zorza

THE Communists are on the march across southern Europe, not to the revolutionary barricades but into government coalitions that could give them a share of power in a wide Mediterranean belt stretching from Greece through Italy, France and Spain into Portugal.

The overthrow of the dictatorship has already given the Communists an important role in the Portuguese coalition and a potential role in Greece, where the party is emerging from the underground. In Spain the impending demise of the Franco regime has made the Communists open their arms wide for a coalition embrace.

In France the Communists will hold next month an "extraordinary" congress to give them an image that would convert the 49 per cent of the vote which the Socialist-Communist alliance won in the last election into a majority of votes in the next.

In Italy, the Communists are beginning to talk as if they were willing to make a deal with Washington, to assure it that they would do no harm to the cohesion of NATO, in exchange for the United States acquiescence in the Communist party's participation in the coalition.

In all these countries the Communist drive to power is taking place against a background of social and political instability such as Europe has not seen for a long time. The closest parallel is with the aftermath of World War II, when the Communists did get into coalition governments in France and Italy—and into a civil war in Greece. Now the corrosive effects of inflation, the structural weaknesses uncovered by the energy crisis, the impact of labor unrest and of balance of payments problems are imposing on the political system new strains which could lead to the realignment of forces within it.

Power Balance

What this could do to the balance of power in Europe, and in the world, is a cause of considerable alarm among military strategists. One thing they fear, for instance, is that the inclusion of Communists in the govern-

ments of the Mediterranean belt could deprive the U.S. Navy of the bases and the commanding position it now occupies in the area. The Soviets, meanwhile, with missiles aimed on some key Soviet targets, and the Sixth Fleet which checks Soviet designs on the Middle East, might no longer have the freedom they now enjoy.

But the fears put out by the Italian Communists suggest that such changes could be avoided. The readiness they now express to "act within the framework of a specific international, geographic and political reality" seems to mean that they would not only accept formally Italy's membership of NATO, but would also endorse the strategic and political purposes that go with it.

But it only seems to mean that. The hint has aroused some interest in the foreign capitals for which it was intended, but until the Italian Communists find a way to express themselves more clearly, and to provide some assurance that they would indeed act in a coalition government in the way they hint they might, no one is going to take them very seriously. This is a pity, because the Italian Communists' implied promise to work for the restoration of political stability could be very important for Europe in the difficult times that lie ahead.

Different as the conditions are in each of the five countries of the Mediterranean belt, the participation of Italian Communists in a successful coalition government bent on internal reform and working for the gradual adjustment of external alliances would show to the other Communist parties what can be done. The French Communist party, which for so many years looked askance at the Italian comrades' opportunistic ways, has gradually changed many of its policies in ways first explored by the Italians. The draft program for next month's French congress provides ample evidence of this.

But the distance which the West European Communist parties are putting between themselves and the Soviet model of socialism is gaining them increas-

Peter Lennon

From London:

In the election, inflation the issue, and the immediate problems are low productivity and poor investment in industry...

LONDON—There is something morbidly fascinating about a general election campaign in a country like Britain, which is chronically ailing. This is because of the discrepancy between the flatulent, optimistic promises of a panacea from those seeking office, and the voters' foreknowledge that the rules of the game are such that once in power the politicians must go easy on the cures: The balance between the sickly poor and the healthy rich cannot be radically and dramatically altered.

This is particularly true of a country like this which exhibits, even in the most extreme situations, a passion for "moderation" which is positively irrational. (Interestingly enough, this characteristic of domestic politics has any difficulty shedding its colonial confrontations.)

Moderation as an alternative to violent solutions is something we all favor. But moderation here frequently means an unwillingness to move but very gradually and very circumspectly from traditional methods even when faced with new and urgent problems.

Another cause of a sense of unreality is that while everybody is campaigning in top gear the Prime Minister has not yet called an election. So conditioned is everyone to this unreal campaign that the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the body which sees to it that Sigmund Freud's lugubrious grandson, Clement, Liberal MP, does not do his television dog food commercials during an election, have just banned a documentary dealing with impoverished coal miners, 40-year-old Lancashire slums and underpaid teachers, due to go out today, Tuesday. They ruled it "unsuitable for the general election period." But this is not yet a general election period.

Grim Figures

However, it is certain that polling day must be before October 11, the day the next grim trade figures are published. Only last March Britain went to the polls in an atmosphere of doom and disaster. The nation was reduced to a three-day working week, the miners were on strike. The result was a minority Labour government.

Inflation is the issue, and the trade figures are low productivity and poor investment in industry. The strategies of the three main parties are, broadly speaking, these: Edward Heath, leading the Con-

servative (Tory) party, method which helped prosperity, encouraging investment by showing a leniently tax on the rich. This can real done at the expense of er, and Mr. Heath's series of confrontations trade unions discovered like France here they are organized and too powerful Conservative party at much the same apt in more muted tones, tends to accept large employment as one of remedies for inflation.

The Labour party str and inspired by their minister, Tony Benn, a majority state holdin key sectors so that decisions will be in of the state. Without position they are giv nationalization of develop and of controlled Nor But there is considerable to Mr. Benn's mor ambitions for wide nationalization.

Ten days ago the L won a serious tactical when the trade unit on a "social contract" party. This in eff voluntary wage restraint union thus temporarily ing the fear of spir demands. The archi social contract was J leader of the Transport eral Workers Union, who nearly scuttled it Scanlon, leader of th mated Union of J Workers whose men, a multi-national comp Ford, could see little in wage restraint when to the company were j ly to be hit off factories abroad. In t of getting the Labor Scanlon gave in at moment.

The Liberal party, a spectacular gains in tion after years of imj obscurity, strikes it which we saw was so British: "moderation," nationalization as while it chides the C for implementing soci policies. But trotting center at a time of ex it has no very strategy to offer.

Lunatic Fri

Finally there is t fringe of the middle, emplied by the follo Union Committee for by a former NATO c Gen. Sir Walter Wa solution for inflation the bounds respect the story of the chn case he identifies the misbehaving proletari strikers.

This is another rank curiously similar a relationship to money When they can't get make it they tend to b one else because they really got it straight functions. In this cas the energy crisis and tribulation made to Brit ions by soaring world. Gen. Walker is brief on "the maintenance services." During s means in effect the I possibility of their st take over power statio mines occupied by stri mission is listed by as "search and, res final fact is at least development of the sci would undoubtedly it the other duties. It and first aid."

But the danger a lunatic fringe is not it be very destructive in that it provides an t others in the repes reasonable, or even "to take an extreme st A week ago a Conservat minister, Geoffrey Rt propounded the idea at a lauded version wi name of law and ord for the creation of a voluntary reserve, on activated through Parli claimed, which could b "avoid national dist hope he does not indi an election under that.

x-Envoy Says Allende Rebuffed U.S. 'Soft Line'

By Peter Kihss
NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The late Salvador Allende's year as president of Chile, United States pursued "an extraordinarily soft line" and to develop a "modus vivendi" with his leftist government, according to former Ambassador Edward Korry.

Korry says that when Mr. Allende reneged on an agreement "proceeded to break almost immediately," he had volunteered the Chilean leader of "the inescapable consequences of provoking American by," saying that it could lead to blocking of international aid. That was in September, 1970, a month before Mr. Allende's assignment to Santiago.

"No Hard Line"

Korry, who was ambassador in Chile from 1967 through 1970, told the subcommittee that the United States did not seek to renege, subvert, influence or pressure a member of the Chilean press at any time in the

entire four years of my stay. No hard line toward Chile was carried out at any time."

In an interview with The New York Times Thursday, he said that insofar as his own period as ambassador was concerned, "I stand by that statement unconditionally." In his use of the word "influence," Mr. Korry said, he meant to deny any attempt to "influence in the sense of bribery."

Mr. Allende won a plurality in a three-way presidential election on Sept. 4, 1970. He was confirmed as president by the Chilean

Congress on Oct. 24 and was inaugurated on Nov. 3 of that year. In October, 1971, Mr. Korry was succeeded as ambassador by Nathaniel Davis, who was still serving when a military coup led to Mr. Allende's ouster and death in September of last year.

Now a writer and consultant, Mr. Korry, 52, was interviewed at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., after disclosure of congressional testimony that had been given in April by William Colby, director of central intelligence.

Mr. Colby reportedly testified

that the agency was authorized to spend more than \$8 million clandestinely from 1970 to 1973 to "destabilize" the Marxist regime. According to Washington reports, \$7 million of the authorized amount was spent.

"When I launched the soft line toward Allende," Mr. Korry said, "I also believed unwaveringly that the United States should support some of those who were committed to democracy and its practices as understood in the United States as well as in Chile (to help them) to survive. The kinds of people that I had in mind were non-extremist, nonmilitary practitioners of center democracy."

Mr. Korry said he had warned, in a September, 1970, cablegram shortly after Mr. Allende's election, that "there was no chance of any political or other intervening event preventing Mr. Allende from continuing as president and inaugurating in November."

"I gratuitously inserted, not once but more than once," he added, "the strong statement that if anyone were to be contemplating a United States intervention of any kind—direct or indirect—to bar Mr. Allende's assumption of power, its consequences would be worse for United States interests than the Bay of Pigs, both in and outside of Chile."

Soviet Yen for Medals Reaches Heroic Proportions, Pravda Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Soviet citizens have traditionally tended to wear their pride on their coat lapels, but the custom of issuing pins for every honor, landmark and event seems to be getting out of hand.

Vast sums of money are being wasted on souvenir pins, that either celebrate trysts or misadventures, or represent the wearer as a hero, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

"The issuance of these badges is growing catastrophically," said the article by I. Shatunovskiy.

As an example of the abuse, he told of a Moscow boy seen wearing on his lapel a gleaming star that looked like a war hero's medal. On inspection, it

turned out to be a souvenir badge celebrating the 30th anniversary of a Siberian kenneled club. The boy had bought it at the local tobacco store.

During the last 15 months, 15 million badges—honoring factories and stores, sports events, anniversaries and memorials—were produced at a cost of 3.4 million rubles (\$4.6 million).

The article singled out for ridicule the issuance of badges for such events as the annual regional barbers' meeting and the third anniversary of the construction of a water tower.

Pravda told of an award issued by a sanitation workers union for its "best plumber"—a silver lapel badge in the shape of a toilet seat.

Vienna Seeks New Camp Site

Transit of Soviet Jews Still a Problem

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
VIENNA, Sept. 16.—"I've got going against these people," Annaliese Ruschke, a 40-year-old housewife, said in beginning a discussion about her new neighbors.

ded, they appear to be harmless enough, these Soviet Jews arrive almost every morning aboard the Chopin Express, their way to a new life in Israel. They make no fuss, and a few dozen arrive at a time.

ut they have stirred up a controversy in Austria, particularly since last September, when a guerrilla hijacked a train carrying refugees in a dramatic effort to force Austria to curb its policy in the Jewish emigration to Israel.

That incident prompted Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to close the transit camp at Schöckel Castle. Mr. Kreisky was undoubtedly motivated in part by the fact that the Jewish Agency, which ran the camp, provided its security arrangements and fleet was operating a state in a state.

nce then, Mr. Kreisky has been searching for a better solution, pledging that Austria would not abandon the Soviet temporary solution was to

take over an Austrian Army camp at Woellersdorf, about 35 miles south of Vienna. The Jewish Agency's managerial role was given to the Austrian Red Cross, the security functions to the federal police.

But the army wanted the Woellersdorf camp back, so two weeks ago the transit operations were moved to a former convent in the Stimmering district of Vienna.

Then the controversy began again.

At a cost of about \$2 million, the Red Cross turned the convent into a fortress, to protect the

transients from anti-Israel terrorists. A 10-foot-high concrete wall was built around the grounds, and rolls of barbed wire were spun out between the wall and a wire fence which marked the perimeter. Federal police, armed with automatic weapons, patrolled the place.

The problem was that the mini-fortress is next to a new high-rise apartment project, only 30 feet from the nearest building. Mrs. Ruschke lives there, and her three young children have had to pass by the guards and barbed wire on their way to kindergarten. The men living in the project have been "cheerful" on their way home from late evening beer sessions.

Israeli Forces Alert as Holy Days Start

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Israel began celebrating the Jewish New Year today, its strengthened army alert on the front lines and its police reinforced from Galilee to Jerusalem to deal with the possibility of Arab guerrilla attacks.

Before the two-day Rosh Hashanah holiday began at sundown to herald the year 5735, police said that they arrested two Arabs carrying a bomb-laden suitcase in a Tel Aviv supermarket. The charge was dismantled minutes before it would have gone off, police said.

Protests Organized

Protests were organized by residents of the project. Authorities removed the barbed wire, but the concession did not quell the outrage of the transit camp's neighbors.

"The mothers were shocked, and we have 15,000 children in this region," said Mrs. Ruschke's husband, Ernst. "They feared their children would be taken as hostages, or that something worse could happen to them."

Ernst Fichtberg, a 22-year-old mechanic's wife with two young children, reflected the community's feelings: "I wasn't anxious for myself, but for the children."

The Fichtbergs moved into their apartment four weeks ago, after years of living with her in-laws. At first, they had no idea what was happening to the old convent, just outside their kitchen window.

"We thought they were building a new kindergarten," she said. Like many Austrians, she was somewhat resentful of the international debate over the use of Austria as a transit point for emigrating Soviet Jews. About 72,000 passed through from 1971 through 1973. "Other countries have not been so generous as we have, and yet we get all the blame," she said.

Highly embarrassed by the fuss, the Austrian government gingerly sidestepped the whole issue. It was put in the hands of the Red Cross and Vienna's mayor, Leopold Gratz.

The United States, Mr. Korry said, had already decided in 1968, during the Johnson administration, virtually to avoid any new guarantees of American investment in Chile. He said the reason was that Chile had a disproportionately high percentage of such U. S. guarantees.

Hands-Off Policy

In 1969, he said, Washington refused to go along with business opposition to Chilean nationalization of copper companies. In 1970, he said, Washington "put the Chilean military off limits" to embassy relations and "refrained from financing any party or candidate." Under the Chilean Constitution, Mr. Frei could not succeed himself.

Mr. Korry held that it would betray both his government oaths and Chileans whose lives would be endangered to discuss details of CIA agency activities.

But he declared that, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last year, he significantly "never denied" CIA funding for some programs—and had referred questions to the agency.

Warren Hull, 71, U.S. Radio-TV Figure, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Warren Hull, 71, a radio and television master of ceremonies perhaps best known for the "Strike It Rich" show, died Saturday in a hospital in Waterbury, Conn.

"Strike It Rich" was a CBS radio-TV show of the 1950s that was part quiz and part giveaway. Participants with hard-luck stories could win a few hundred dollars by correctly answering several questions, and then, on the program's "heart line," might receive from viewers telephoned offers of cash, clothing, merchandise and jobs.

Lord Wright

ASHTON UNDER LYNE, England, Sept. 16 (AP).—Lord Wright, 70, former head of the Trades Union Congress, died in his home here yesterday.

Lewis Wright learned the weaving trade as a boy in a Lancashire cotton mill. He was general secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers Association from 1953 until his retirement in 1968. He was chairman of the TUC from 1967 to 1968 and then president briefly before retiring.

Luis Osmer Meza

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Luis Osmer Meza, 46, founder and leader of Los Paraguayos, a Latin American band and singing group, was found dead in bed yesterday in a hotel here.

The Paraguayan, whose stage name was Luis Alberto de Parana, was in this country to arrange a tour by his musicians.

Bourguiba Acclaimed As President for Life

MONASTIR, Tunisia, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The ruling Socialist Destourian party has acclaimed President Habib Bourguiba, 71, as head of state for life, although the official designation must await a constitutional amendment.

"It is the best thanks I have ever received," Mr. Bourguiba said as 683 delegates to the party congress stood for five minutes, chanting "Bourguiba for life," after passing the resolution by acclamation.

Aden-Bonn Relations

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Southern Yemen and West Germany have agreed to resume normal diplomatic relations, the Iraq news agency said today. Relations were broken by Southern Yemen in 1968.

ave of Terror its Argentina; Persons Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A man tentatively identified as a former provincial vicar, was among four persons killed in a wave of bombings and riot acts today, the 19th anniversary of the coup that overthrew the late President Juan Peron in 1955.

ore than 50 bombings were ried in Buenos Aires and at four other cities throughout the night.

police spokesmen said two were forced out of a car on stretch of road 36 miles north of Buenos Aires and murdered by volleys of machine-gun and shotgun blasts.

ic spokesman said preliminary identification listed one of victims as Adolfo Lopez, a former vice-governor of Juba Province who was forced to resign in March along with governor during a rebellion the police and armed rightists.

ic bombings were set off at rooms of foreign autoers, other foreign concerns, nine banks and on street cars.

Orchnoi, Karpov Begin With Draw

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Orchnoi, 43, and Anatoly Karpov, 23, declared a draw today in the first game of their round play in the world's challenge.

Orchnoi, playing white, lost initiative and a one-point advantage that he had established in the game against his Russian opponent. Karpov, playing black, proposed a draw on the 37th move. Karpov had a 20-minute time advantage but few possibilities of losing his game, accepted.

Orchnoi used the English draw P-QB4 to begin the match series. The winner of series will challenge American Bobby Fischer for the world



Wreckage of Air Vietnam Boeing 727 after it exploded in air and crashed.

Hijacker Talked Way Past MPs To Saigon Plane

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—South Vietnamese military police wanted to keep a hijacker off an Air Vietnam Boeing 727 which was blown up in flight yesterday killing all 21 persons aboard, but the man talked his way past a security check onto the airliner, military sources said today.

Aided by two accomplices, the man, wearing a paratrooper battalion commander's uniform, tried to hijack the plane to Hanoi and destroyed it when he failed, airline spokesmen said.

Officers said that two military policemen at Danang air base, where the flight originated, closely questioned the hijacker during pre-flight security checks yesterday morning.

The MPs were suspicious because the man lacked proper identification and furlough papers, normally required of all military men traveling on leave, officers said.

But the hijacker, Le Duc Tan, spoke "quietly and smoothly" to the military policemen and they finally agreed to let him board the flight to Saigon, the sources said.

Nigerian Chief Says Chou Has Had Surgery

HONG KONG, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai, 76, today was reported to be recovering from an operation after several months of heart trouble.

The Nigerian head of state, Yakubu Gowon, told newsmen

here that he had been told of Mr. Chou's operation by Chinese officials in Peking during his state visit to China, which ended yesterday.

But Gen. Gowon, talking informally at a press reception, was unable to provide details of what surgery the Premier had undergone or its exact timing.

Mr. Chou has not been seen in public since a Peking reception nearly seven weeks ago, when he was reported to have appeared pale and less vigorous than usual. He was known to have been in the hospital only a few days earlier due to a heart attack he had suffered in June.

Kissinger Blamed By Mrs. Allende For Coup in Chile

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Mrs. Hortensia Allende, widow of the late Chilean president, today accused Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of being "politically and morally responsible for last year's coup in Chile."

Mrs. Allende is in London to raise support for a campaign against the Chilean junta.

Mrs. Allende said that the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime "was not merely a plot of ITT (International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.) and the CIA, it was a plot by a man who is both politically and morally responsible, and that man is Henry Kissinger."

Mrs. Allende charged that American influence prevented the Allende government from obtaining loans. She said the junta had more credits than the country had ever received before.

In spite of this, she said, Chile was facing its worst economic crisis. "Inflation is as high as 3,000 per cent a year on some items."

Gen. Gowon said he had been

told that Mr. Chou was "doing fine" after his operation.

By disclosing the operation, the Chinese had shown that they wanted the world to know the Premier had not been well but was now doing better, he said.

When pressed for the source of his information, he replied that "the Chinese authorities told us." He declined to be more specific.

Apart from meeting Mr. Mao, the Nigerian head of state—the sixth African leader to visit Peking this year—also held talks with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese officials.

He praised Mr. Mao for his grasp of world and African affairs, saying he hoped that he could be as alert at the same age.

French Vessels Struck in Support Of Liner's Rebels

LE HAVRE, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—French merchant seamen today began a 48-hour strike in support of the rebel crew which has occupied and refused to operate the luxury liner France for the last five days to protest government plans to dispose of the vessel.

The sympathy strike threatened severe disruption of the 400-ship French merchant fleet around the world.

A spokesman for the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT), which was among the initiators of the walk-out, said: "Our strike call was massively followed and there were only 8 to 10 per cent who defected."

He said that about 7,000 seamen were involved in the strike.

He said that cross-Channel ferry services to England were cut by half from Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk and Le Havre and added: "English sailors operating the same services have agreed not to put on any additional boats."

Opium Gum Process Restricted in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 16 (AP).—Poppy farmers will not be allowed to extract the opium gum from poppy pods when they resume cultivation next month after a two-year ban on the crop, Premier Bulent Ecevit has announced.

Mr. Ecevit said that the decision, made at a cabinet meeting, would be a major step in preventing illegal trafficking in opium. The decision meant that government agencies will buy the pods from the farmers before harvesting. In the past farmers used to do their own harvesting.

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MUSIC IN ISRAEL

Artur Rubinstein
And the Competition

By Paul Moor

JERUSALEM (LIT).—Commenting on the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Master Competition just concluded here, Rubinstein himself, who served as honorary president, said: "Never, never, never—write it three times, please—have I met such a concentration of talents before. Every one, at a lesser contest, would easily have won first prize." Well, maybe. The competition did include some brightly promising talents, but it took one extended, fulminant jury session to get some of them even included among the finalists.

To get the most important facts onto the record first, the distinguished international jury awarded first prize to Emmanuel Ax, born 25 years ago in Lvov, in the Ukraine, taken to America during childhood, currently a Juilliard student of Mieczyslaw Muzil. Ax led the balloting in all three rounds, and his prize here has given him an invaluable launching, including two Carnegie Hall appearances, a recording contract, and debuts with a whole handful of the world's leading orchestras.

Eugene Indjic, 27, who won sec-

Beethoven Prize

BONN, Sept. 16 (AP).—The late Italian composer Bruno Maderna has been awarded the 1974 Beethoven Prize of the city of Bonn for his orchestral work "Aurea." The prize is worth \$6,000. Maderna died last November in Darmstadt, West Germany.

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ond prize, has a Serbian father (now a retired general in Belgrade), and a Russian mother who took their five-year-old son to the United States and subsequent education at Phillips Academy and Harvard. He has a charming and intelligent French wife with whom he lives in Paris. In the opinion of some jurors (and in my own), he led all the others in the second round by a comfortable margin, particularly in a powerful, poetic Chopin B flat minor sonata and a spine-tingling Grieg "Festivaletto" of almost incredible clarity and virtuosity.

The jury decided, after the final secret vote revealed only a minuscule discrepancy, to award two third prizes and no fourth. They went to Janina Fialkowska, 23, a native French-Canadian with a Polish father, and Seta Tanyel, 29, an ethnic Armenian girl from Vienna.

Rubinstein dominated the competition—as he does every situation in which he figures. He arrived after the preliminary round, attended the second round, listened to the results of the jury's balloting after the round he had missed and then more or less exploded. Obviously, if the jury continued to vote as it had, some of the contestants whom Rubinstein regarded as most brilliant would not even make it into the finals.

His Name

The first prize bore Rubinstein's name, its medal his profile (drawn by Picasso). He himself had endowed the prize with \$5,000, and his emphatic opinions, understandably, had an



Artur Rubinstein
... dominated as usual.

effect on the jury after that. Had Rubinstein not interposed, the competition (the brainchild of Jacob Bistritzki, who organized it expertly just as he used to organize the Chopin competition in Warsaw) could have turned into a self-destructive scandal.

Emmanuel Ax, to whose career this prize has given a jet-assisted takeoff, can face the future with assurance. The other winners, to a quite unfair extent, will still have to struggle and fight. Not their names. Try to hear them. They deserve it, especially Eugene Indjic, whom extraordinary tension and fatigue caused to suffer not one but two blocks in the final round. Rubinstein might well have had Indjic in mind when he said here, "My heart bleeds for the losers, but there is no solution to that problem, as there have to be winners. We agree that the nerves are an important part of an artist's constitution and that quite a few great talents do not win at contests because of the loss of composure."

Winners Perform

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (AP).—All four prize-winners in the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Competition performed here yesterday with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Gary Bertini.

MUSIC IN LONDON

An Ebullient Rostropovich

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 16 (LIT).—The way in which a musical year nowadays dispenses with seasonal intervals was strikingly illustrated this past weekend with the final concert of the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night and the reopening of the Royal Festival Hall for the 1974-75 season by the New Philharmonia Orchestra yesterday.

This reopening turned out to be quite an occasion, what with Mstislav Rostropovich, now resident in London, making his British debut as conductor, and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, on hand to give an intensely characterized account of Tchaikovsky's "The Swan" from "Eugene Onegin." Rostropovich played the cello, too, the recently exhumed Haydn Concerto in C. Only his pianist daughter, Lena, was missing to complete a family affair.

Rostropovich is a joyously

extrovert, ebullient and sometimes extravagant personality and musician. His sheer enjoyment of music making, and his fervent affection for whatever music is his concern at the moment are both contagious and compelling, even when, as happens from time to time, he lets his enthusiasm get the better of him.

His vividly conceived reading of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" was a case in point, resulting in a performance more treasureable for grandly imagined episodes than for blinding of the whole either in plan or in execution. This was a performance of almost Stokowskiian vision, although hardly of Stokowskiian repose.

There were several occasions throughout the program when Rostropovich's exuberance prompted him to tempt fate by simply too fast, too hard-driven, first in the opening overture to Rossini's "La Scala di Sete,"

Mstislav
Rostropovich,
who made
his British
debut as
a conductor.



again in the last movement of the Haydn concerto, and once again in the allegro con grinta of the symphony, which lost most of its grandeur in the rush. The loveliest, if not the most exciting, orchestra playing of the

evening came in the concerto, when the conductor was busy playing the cello as only he can play.

That Rostropovich has become a conductor is good news. The cello concerto repertoire is inadequate to satisfy this fully musical man's endow-

ment and ardor. Colists have been similarly tted, Khndler, Wallenstein, and—Toscanini. Welcome good luck to Rostropovich.

EDUCATION: Junior Years Abroad and How They've Changed

By James Feron

TARRYTOWN, N.Y. (NYT).—Fifty years ago this month Margaret Duvos MacKay, then a junior at Marymount College, sailed for Paris with six other young women as part of an experiment in education.

"We studied at the Sorbonne, and lived with French girls in a beautiful home owned by the college in Neuilly," Mrs. MacKay recalled. "The French girls, who were still chaperoned then, were later separated from the Americans because their mothers objected to our independence."

"It was the time of Hemingway and Gertrude Stein and Joyce," she said, "but we didn't run into any of these people, of course. Wasn't it sad we didn't know someone who could have told us about them?"

Mrs. MacKay did remember returning from what became the first junior year abroad with a

copy of "Ulysses." It was "for a friend," she said. "I suppose it's all a bit more open now," she added.

Two Decades

The junior year abroad has survived the half-century nicely, but the program has changed vastly in the past two decades.

Ellen Campbell, who operates Marymount's junior year abroad, noted, for example, that "only one girl will be studying in Paris this year while 36 are studying in London." The traditional interest in language has been replaced, for some anyway, by the appeal of dramatic arts.

The greatest changes have occurred, however, in the numbers of students involved in study abroad and in the variety of programs available. "American students are all over the world," Miss Campbell said, "and there seems to be no way to keep track of them all."

According to the Institute of International Education, 34,000 American students were enrolled in foreign educational institutions two years ago. A survey disclosed 500 programs in at least one semester sponsored by American colleges and 300 summer programs.

John Bowman, executive director of the Council on International Educational Exchange, said that 75 to 80 per cent of current programs had been initiated since 1960.

"Forty years ago, study was almost all in Paris, and by 1960 it had not expanded much beyond France, Germany and Spain," Mr. Bowman said. "Even now, 80 to 90 per cent of the students go to Europe."

Levelled Off

Mr. Bowman said that while the popularity of the study abroad program continues "it has leveled

off in the past year because of economic problems."

This was underlined at Marymount, where it all began. Miss Campbell said that while the 40 girls enrolled in the junior year abroad program this year represented an increase over last year, some had dropped out—and dropped right out of school, an official added.

Marymount has suffered an 18 to 20 per cent drop in enrollment over the past two years, a trend noted at other schools caught between rising costs and the inability of some parents to afford higher fees.

Miss Campbell said that it had been the intention of the college's first president, Mother Joseph Butler, to encourage overseas study for women. "So as soon as the world situation allowed"—Marymount was founded in 1918, at the end of World War I—"she sent the first juniors abroad," Miss Campbell said.

"The idea developed from Renaissance Englishman's tour," which was supposed to complete his education as a man," Miss Campbell said. "Those days, she added, "enough for a young lady to how to embroider and have handwriting."

Marymount girls were Bourget Airport when Charles Lindbergh landed. Another was a survivor. Andrea Doria sinking in There have also been premarriage, disappearance other problems for the involved in study abroad.

Nevertheless, interest in eration continues unabated. Grants involving the teen-age have progressed from post-dary school exchanges, a those sponsored by the Air Force Service, to high juniors and seniors.

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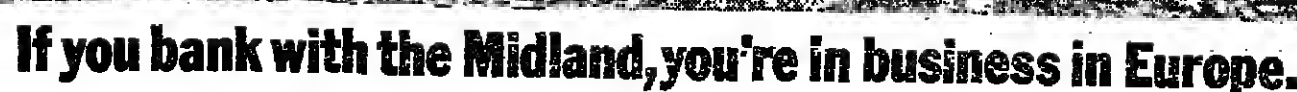
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The new currency



—By WILL WONG

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BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	Rain
DARFAPNE	23	73	Fair	ROME	27	81	Fair
DELFINE	22	73	Fair	SOPLA	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	73	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	21	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	64	Overcast	TEHRAN	21	88	Fair
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EDINBURGH	14	57	Showers	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Question: ENJOY SUAVE PLOVER ACCESS**
| **Answer: How to create a stir--USE A SPOON**

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

And even his conscientious attempt to balance his portrait of Moses has certain effects: The more sides to Moses we see, the more he fills the large landscape of this book; the more he fills the landscape, the more curious we grow about why he did that way he was and the more respect about him we become, the less satisfied we are with Mr. Caro's superficial but insistently repeated explanation that "the shadow flickering in the depths" of Moses' character was the arrogance he inherited from his mother, who in turn had inherited it from her mother—all of which makes it sound as if the downfall of New York in the 20th century was brought about because of some hereditary disease.

—By Alan Truscott

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Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 North West South East
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West leads 4 ♠ and the



Foreman's Cut Eye Postpones Ali Fight for Six to 45 Days

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali's fight with George Foreman was postponed today and a Zaire spokesman later said the fight would be postponed until the title defense against Muhammad Ali—the richest prize in boxing—would be postponed.

Ali reacted to the first news of the cut seriously. He first issued a statement that he was very sad about Foreman's injury and would not train. He then appeared in the gym for a light workout, made a gesture like he was crushing a cigarette with his foot and said, "That's George Foreman."

Then he reminded the reporters that a few days ago he had told them the fight would involve Foreman's being cut. "It was a vision," he said. "I saw and it had to happen."

The promoters of the fight have set \$30 million as the expected gross for the fight, which is about 10 million more than the first bout between Ali and Joe Frazier. Both Ali and Foreman will have \$5 million purses. The postponement will mean a massive financial loss for the promoters, who are now in a bind to find a replacement for Foreman.

Ali's manager, Don King, said he was not sure when the fight would be rescheduled, but he said he was confident it would happen. He said he was not sure when the fight would be rescheduled, but he said he was confident it would happen.

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A lengthy postponement would also push the fight into Zaire's rainy season, which usually begins around the end of September.

The cut came on Foreman's hardest day of training so far. The big champion had thrashed sparring partner Henry Clark for three rounds and was again swinging hard at Bill McMurray in another three-round session.

It was the third round when a McMurray jab or elbow slipped in under the champion's head-guard and opened the cut.

There was blood on the sparring partner's T-shirt, but it came from a cut in McMurray's mouth. Foreman's cut, which did not bleed profusely, had been opened for at least a half minute before Sadler saw it and called him to the ring apron.

Several minutes were lost in treating the cut because there was no medical equipment at the ringside.

The champion, who had his headguard knocked off by a right hand in his first day of training last week, sat doubled over in his dressing room as Sadler asked for the postponement.

Foreman's words came with extreme difficulty. "I'm very disappointed. It was a lot of hard work. It was the first time this ever happened to me," he said.

Without much time to think, as he walked away from the ring, the champion had only muttered, "God damn it."

Foreman was vaguely philosophical. "These things have happened before and they will happen again. They mostly happen in the gym."

From close up, the cut looked clean, as if it was a razor incision. It bled slowly and Foreman, while he was still in the gym, held a towel close to it.

Boxing's best known cut man, Angelo Dundee, who trains Ali, was not in the Convention Center at the time of the injury but, when given a description of the injury, said, "It was not in the worst area."

"Stitches aren't necessarily an indication of serious injury because when you do them you get better healing inside. It depends on the doctor," he said.

McMurray, who had tears in his eyes when he heard that the fight was endangered, got around to the party line that the cut came from an elbow, after calling it a "jab from underneath" at first.

"It's just an incredible shame," he said.

The cut over George Foreman's eye is covered with medication shortly after he received injury during a training session. In photo below, the champ is led away from the ring by an aide while a Zaire policeman sees to it that the crowd in the gym doesn't get in his way.

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Associated Press.

ourageous Sails Closer to Cup

DART, R. L. Sept. 16 (UPI)—Australasian land development Bond's \$9-million ending the New York City's 12-year grip on the Cup floundered again. Courageous scored a third straight victory.

The 22d cup defense by the yellow-hulled challenger, 24.3-mile course, 27 seconds, the margin in the three races.

It was possible, it was likely the effort Bond in 1970 could take four races to emerge, the best-of-seven series consecutive losses in light breeze air off Rhode Island.

Fourth and possibly final in series was set for tomorrow. Shortly after today's races, the two boats hoisted flags in.

dictating they were willing to sail without a day.

The race was sailed under west-northwest winds in sunshine, a distinct change from Saturday when the contest was aborted as the 5 1/2-hour time limit expired with Courageous.

The United States won five of the nine matches to win the cup for the first time in the three years the two nations have competed for it.

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leading the Cross by almost a half mile. Fog killed an effort to race Friday.

Both 12-meter yachts crossed the starting line before the gun in today's third race and were forced to circle around and restart. Courageous beat the Aussie boat across the line by 16 seconds and boosted that advantage to 43 seconds rounding the first mark.

It was her biggest advantage on that 4.5-mile leg in this series. The lead increased to 1:25 at the second mark, the gain coming as Courageous hoisted her huge red-topped spinnaker to capture 10-12 knot winds on the first of two consecutive reaching legs off the wind.

At the third mark the lead was 2:15. The wind dropped to 6 knots and Cross apparently made a better pick from her lead of light-air spinnaker sails.

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Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 375 at-bats.)

Player	Team	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
Garry, A.	Br.	587	99	131	13	53	38	101	1
Garry, A.	Br.	587	99	131	13	53	38	101	1
Zito, P.	Pit.	489	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
Oliver, P.	Pit.	489	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
McBride, S.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
Buckner, L.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
Stargell, P.	Pit.	482	81	124	11	41	31	88	1
Stargell, P.	Pit.	482	81	124	11	41	31	88	1
Bundy, S.	Br.	483	69	125	11	41	31	88	1
Bundy, S.	Br.	483	69	125	11	41	31	88	1
Brooks, S.	Br.	578	99	131	13	53	38	101	1
Brooks, S.	Br.	578	99	131	13	53	38	101	1
Grove, H.	Br.	528	72	122	11	41	31	88	1
Grove, H.	Br.	528	72	122	11	41	31	88	1
Klingensmith, P.	Br.	494	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
Klingensmith, P.	Br.	494	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
Oliver, P.	Br.	489	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
Oliver, P.	Br.	489	78	124	11	41	31	88	1
McBride, S.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
McBride, S.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
Buckner, L.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
Buckner, L.	Br.	516	75	125	11	41	31	88	1
Stargell, P.	Pit.	482	81	124	11	41	31	88	1
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